MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BROUGHAM.

The January number of the New Mo thly Magazine, commences a series of Sketches of the English Bar, with a por Sketches of the English Ber, with a portrait of Mr. Brougem—a men whom, (It is said) no tisle of yesterday can elevate, and who will be happy if the new position in which his title places him, and the new circumstances with which it causes him to be surrounded, do not so alter the man, as to make Brougham the commoner.

The writer gives an interesting view of the struggles and impetuous exertions of Mr. Brougham in the earlier periods of his life, and in reply to the question whether pure philanthropy or personal ambition had the greater share in urging him on to various and numerous toils, admits that Mr. Brougham, like most other men acted from mixed motives, and gives him " credit for an hones. enxiety to serve the people, combined with an ordent desire to elevate him with an ardent desire to elevate him-self." We copy the ennexed paragraph, descriptive of his personal appearance and manner, and shall introduce two oth-er extracts of a different character in an-other paper—Boston Courier. If, gentlest and most indulgent reader

you had chanced any morning during term to have walked into the Court of King's Bench, you would probably have perceived, near to one of the extremities of the King's counsel seat, a barrister with his brief before him, at which he now and then cast a rapid glance, as if a thought had suddenly struck him respecting some point of which he wished to appear to relapse again into rather profound reflection. There was no deep quietude in his repose—his position was changed frequently, and the nervous twitchings of his nose and upper lip seemed almost to indicate emotion caused by the forcible suppression of impe-tious thought. His face was destitute of all pretension to beauty of feature or of expression; his forehead rather broad, but not lofty ;-the nose long, and slightly curved upwards; the upper line long, and the mouth close and firm; his complexion of a hardy paleness, and the visage strongly marked with lines of thought; the eyebrow dark and full, overshedowing an eye, dark and full, overshadowing an eye, which in repose seemed small and incapable of much expression, but in moments of excitement and they were neither rare nor moderate—fishing forth such fierce energy as I have not seen equalled in any other man. On the whole his expression was that of a studi ous man, and a deep and vivid thinker; and this was Mr. Brougham, as you would presently discover, when some stranger in the crowd, as occurred every momentheard a speaker more likely to enchain n ; there was a serious earn seriousness tedious; his voice was clear. ued flow and impressiveness in his lan-guage gave an interest even to ordinary details, of which in the hands of others. hey would have been utterly incapable He was not loud, yet so clear, distinct and forcible in his utterance that not a word was lost: even his under tones, his talking aside," when he was addressing the judges or a jury, fell with palpable distinctness upon the ear; but the distin-guishing characteristic of all he said was its earnest clearness; there was no unevenness, no heakation, no hurry of words, no difficulty of expression. He seemed as if he spoke from an earnest conviction in his own mind that he was right; and even when he was quite wrong es in points of law he very often was, he discoursed so much with the air of a man who was quite certain about the matter, that the unlearned in the law were aston lahed when they heard the Judges pro-nounce that Mr. Brougham's legal positions were altogether untenable. It was however, in the management of facts before an intelligent jury that his abilities as an advocate shone conspicuously forth. His extensive knowledge of mankind, His extensive knowledge of mankind, and of the affairs of life, furnished him with a continued store of observation and illustration, while his matchless facility and force of language made every circumstance which he touched upon tell with ten these its ordinary weight. His powers of salogy, and his still greater powers of sarcasm, made his commentatives upon evidence singularly effective, and if he could have condescended to the

e been invaluable to suitors. But this ingement, this adapting of himself to prejudice or ignorance of the people had to deal with and m out of a verdict, was an art which petuous and commanding temper not submit to learn. His address to the jury was a lecture upon the case or the evidence; he spoke as one having authority, and whose business it was to teach his auditory, by the strongest ap peals to their reason, the way in which they should view the case that was before His energy always rose with the importance of the circumstances upor which be commented, and gradually procceded from the vigorous, yet subdued sarnestness with which be dwelt upon simple and ordinary facts, to the very high est strain of eloquent fervor, as his topi became more exciting and important.
Then it was that he was accustomed to hurl forth his tremendous weapons of sar attitude of St. Padl in the Cartoon, with his arms stretched forth, heaving for ward, as it were, upon the devoted object of his attack the vast volumes of his wrath, he proved himself by far the greatest forensic orator of his time; and in that particular department of oratory, the philippics, he has probably not been surpassed by any lawyer, since Cicero Many English lawyers have been noted for their powers of acrimonious abuse, among whom Sir Edward Coke holds a dishonorable pre eminece; but in the tolly strain of vehement indignation the subject of our sketch stands unrivalled It is to be remarked, however, that in the perhaps less manly, but not less persua sive power of the orator, which addresses sympathics of the human heart, Mr. Brougham was found wanting. To paint the hideous wrong of tyranny and oppression -to exalt the glory of resisting them-to scourge meanness and cruckt to overwhelm ignorance and presump tion with sercestic scorn, were tasks con genial to Mr. Brougham's powers. The excellence of knowledge—the nobleness of freedom-the stern grandeur of fixed resolution, all these were things which he spoke of as a man who felt them; but he softness of piety—the subduing power f gentleness and goodness--the ferven v of affection, and the tenderness of love either found no sympathy with him, or were not thought fit to be made use of in the exercise of his art---

"Impiger, iracundus, inexorabili acer," be torrent of his indignation, and never stopped for a moment to watch by the fountains of human 'ears.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER. WOLF FIGHT.

The month of December had just set in with all the rigours of a northern winter, which those who had never witnessed it, can form a very inade. quate idea of from description only nd those who have, will have it too strongly impressed on their memory. to require any minute detail of its severity. I formed one of a party of five gentlemen who started from Calscrona, the principal seaport in his tion distinct, beyond that of Swedish majesty's dominions, to journey to Cottenburgh: we had with us our borse was d, agged on his knees, two men servants and a lad about fif- and while three of these monsters teen years of age, the latter of whom and one of my companions, were my countrymen; the rest of the company were Swedes and Danes, with the exception of one Prenchman. We travelled in four cars drawn each by one horse; and by diat of having the head of the vehicle brought well over, and being wrapt in numberless furs, cloaks, comforters, &c. we were tolerably well able to defy both the frost and the still more keen blast which swept over interminable fields of winter's livery.

Our road was a little diversified for the first three days. It lay chiefly over a mountainous tract of country, with occasional moors extending for some miles and all deeply covered with snow, which had fallen considerably for some days, and had in some parts completely filled various fruitful valleys, which were pointed out by he guides we took from one town or rillage to another. At length we plunged into a deep forest through which our route lay, and where a good which our route lay, and where a good which our route lay, and where a which from the bottom of the cars, and an-road had been prepared, but which from the bottom of the cars, and an-we had great difficulty in keeping, in dled a fire to prevent the renewal of we had great difficulty in keeping, in the attack, intending to swait the ar-

enemies of man and horse. anon, a wolf would cross our path, and sliding into the thickets of the forest, send forth a terrific howl, which I must confess was any thing but mu-sic to my ears. The horses invariably started, snorted, and trembled at every joint, whenever the noise of the wolfish herd betokened the vicinity and numbers of those fearful animals, and it required all the aids which our knowledge of the menage could furnish, to urge them foward, if the wolves, which occasionally appeared, two or three together as evening approached, happened to take their course along the road before the cavalcade. Nothing is more remarkable than the extreme terror displayed by the horse at the appearance of even a single wolf.

As night came on we cleared the main body of the forest, through which we had passed about forty miles, sur. rounded by the gloom of innumerable fir trees; among which not a liv-ing being, either bird or beast appeared to exist, with the single and disagreeable exception of the rapacious wolf. An opening of a mile or two after our monotonous drive, varied only by the affair of chauging horses at the solitary post houses on the road side, had it not been that at the distance of a quarter of a mile we observed a herd of about twenty of our encmies bending their way towards us. They suddenly stoped, however, and after an appalling howl, disappeared in the forest. This small band had been evidently alarmed at our numbers. Their appearance gave us timely notice of what we might momentarily expect; and accordingly our guides drew up, and we arranged to drive in a closer body, and immediately prepared our fire arms.

This precaution was taken in a for tunate moment, for we had just got a limpse of the smoke of the village of pass the night, and was about two miles off, when a tremendous howl, which came like a peal of thunder in the mountains of Switzerland, announced'a herd of wolves in our rear. The horses were already fatigued,

but fear gave them renewed strength, and they fied at a dangerous rate towards the village. Their speed was in vain. A discharge of fire arms from the hindmost car bespoke the superior fleetness of wolves. And in few moments the second in the line. in which I drove, was arrested by at least nine or ten of the largest and most powerful wolves I have ever beheld. My companion, the Frenchman exclaimed, e'en est fait de nous. And really considered that he spoke the times a day, is never thought of. truth. I had already discharged three pistols and disabled as many wolves -the Frenchman had done his part. and we had jointly put the greater part of our assailants hors du combat : but were lacerating the poor animal's neck, fourth, an immense creature. with glaring eyes and extended jaws. darted up, and would have infallibly had the poor Frenchman by the throat, had I not luckily at the moment seized my carbine rifle, which fortunately had a bayonet screwed on. I caught the creature at the point, while my companion, with admirable readiness, coolly put a pistol to the wolf's eye, and sent a brace of balls through the savage creature's head. The slaughter we had committed would not have saved us from the fangs of the herd, which I believe consisted of a hundred wolves, had not our guide, by firing s large rocket as a signal of distress to the villagers, given the savage animals alarm. The glare of the rocket drove alarm. The glare of the rocket drove off the greater part of the herd, and having wounded two, and slain the third of our remaining foes, we alighted, and found our companions had ridden themselves of their ferocious

We instantly collected the straw from the bottom of the cars, and kinwe had great difficulty in keeping, in died a fire to prevent the renewal of the drifted snow. Many hills of the forest had not been passed, before we became acquainted with the hideous forms of the natural of action. Os examining our forces to the Columbia. A smaller river,

assailants.

Ever and we found that, though each car had c been surrounded, ours had been the severest conflict, with the exception of that in which the two men servants and the lad were. Their horse had reared, and in the struggle overthrown the car. The unfortunate men were each wounded, and the boy dreadfully lacerated, one of his thighs being completely torn away. We bandaged the boy's limb, and placed him in one of the other cars ; but although every thing possible was done for him, he died from exhaustion before daylight.

The horse in the servant's car was already dead, and as ours was evidently dying, we despatched the poor animal. We counted nineteen dead wolves, and had no doubt there was villagers had arrived, and attended by a dozen torches, we soon reached a comfortable inn, where a good supper, and some wine brought from Carserona, would, but for the melan-choly fate of the poor lad, have induced us to laugh at the terrors of a wolf

No men labor harder than printers -no men are more scantily paid in proportion to the wear and tear of mental and physical constitution-no men in this community, we are quite certain, are called upon for so large an amount in proportion to their means, of gratuitous services-and we believe that no men perform those unpaid services with more cheerful dacrity. The boldness or indifference with which some people lay an assessment upon the newspaper proprietors would justify the inference that they suppose types and presses to cost noth ng, journeymen and apprentices to our and live without need of food or clothing, and paper-makers to fur-nish a costly material without ever asking for payment. We have no doubt that each of the proprietors of Minesprach at which we intended to the daily papers in this city, gives enough annually, in the way of g enough annually, in the way of gratu-itous advertising for persons or Soci-eties who are able and ought to pay, and in newspapers for which he gets neither credit nor thanks, to defray the expences of educating his children, even though he might have a son or two at college. If some rich fellow, who inherited his money without earning it, were to give away half as much he would be lauded "sky high," as the prince of philanthropists, and his name would ring along the Atlantic from Maine to Mexico, and be echoed from the Rocky Mountains, as a beoefactor of his race. A few hundred dollars, given in a lump is something to tell of; six-pence at a time, a dozen

Bost, Cour.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT. The Oregon Territory. Columbia cific Ocean, who informs us that in Feb-trumpet muzzled gun, imported ruary 1829, he entered Columbia Rive fore the revolution to shoot away er, and remained until April. He revisited the River also in August, 1830. He describes the climate as delighful. free from the vicissitudes of heat and cold experienced on the Atlantic side difficulty. The navigation at the mouth of the Columbia is rather dangerous, as there are breakers upon the Bar, where there is 41-2 fathoms at their heads betwen the rows, Bo low water; and indeeed the British low water; and indeed the British Hudson's Bay company lost two brigs there, one in 1829 and the other in Biue Trigger, with a most harris 1830; but from the mouth, for about 1830; but from the mouth, for about 190 miles, as far as the Great Falls, the river is deep enough for the largest the mate—huzza should the

ters it, a large river which is naviga-ble to about 20 miles from its mouth, where there are Falls of 20 feet, and

The soil of t represents to especially are Capt. D. learnt salmon, sturged fish : the season ces in February, ar The natives are not very peacible, by no time felt any

"Though now so cheap, Will, in the end, prove But of all cheap then rove DEAR, RIZORS will mangle your desh, mangle the education children. In two ma oods the price and not tions of a master is looked a difference of three dollars a man of sense and learn

displaced, to make way Listen to old Robert. dren, depend, in a great their education and ex Their education and their pend greatly on their tutors, master be illiterate and vicio can he impart knowledge do your children? A man of will not-cannot devoie talents for little or nothing. deserves a liberal support b man offers to teach your cheap, suspect him. A learn more in one quarter at a than in two at a poor school, cheaper, therefore in the end, to a good schoolmaster at two dollars a month, than a poor fifteen dollars, for you save

A GOOD SHOT, One of the best shots lev of was made with a percussion About ten or twe Eastern shore vessel was the river and her provision ted, the Captain went on shot show the land laid is in other to make reconnoisance of he Old Mr., who was fowls, could not bargain with the for any of his "assorted cargo length he agreed to give a silver for a shot among the poultry. greed to shoot a gun with this was was accepted by the of provided she loaded the gun, she stipulated to do fairly. Bebstay, who was up to a Capt. Dominos, of the brig Owhyhee, blue trigger, (just altered to the per which arrived last week from the Pa-cussion principle) a large silver-sighted the Potomac, put in six finger of the wads, then cut off the ran level with the muzzle, and return on shore reinforced by his mane cook. The old lady, after of N. America. In August the heat the rammod, very deliberately took of N. America. In August the heat the rammod, very deliberately took of was not nearly so great as with us; a small thimble which she used as a and through the winter, he saw no charger, and having loaded with a thimble full of powder and an equal the river. He is of opinion that two crops of potatoes, and of different kinds capt. Bobstay, who then placed six of grain could be raised without any fence rails in two rows at a foot distance, and bating with corn between them; so soon as the poultry m ed the rails and began to fe plosion.—Huzza for old blue trigger shouted the Captain—huzza shouter merchant vessel.

About 80 miles from the mouth of the Columbia the river Wallameth enters it, a large river which is naviga-quack, quack, qua quack, quack, quack, went the du Seventeen turkeys, nine goese, ducks, thirteen chickens, and house pig, were the fruits of Cap Bobstay's exploit.

Railway." It is nt, and should attract ery interesting d dem from the greates hads of intercomme be doubted; It is now experience.

shows what is doing and the equally rapid pro m Charlest in America. We see we eut going on every when Why this lethargy in by Aere, -since, it is now wel he railway system is the onl North Carolina forward in improvements progressing all me be thrown in the rear o en! Forbid it patriotism! te spirit from the example of cannot outstrip, at least, improve the condition of or BATIVE OF NORPH CAROLINA AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY

TH ANNUAL REPORT, LIVERPOOL, 28th March, 1831. ectros in laying before the

present occasion, are fully of the new and responsibl which they stand. Hitherto appeared as the advisers of a measure, and as the conof the various operations requir erying that measure into effect. present moment, however, they schnowledge a more serious res ty, as being amongst the oriters of an undertaking of magnitude, wnich through evage of its progress they have con uld be of signal benefit to the s of Liverpool and Manchester, at lucrative investment to the propriers. The Railway has now been in reial operation for six months; and roceed to show, that the ex nce of these six months has justied the favourable sentiments they have, m the first, obtained.

The railway was partially opened to the public for the conveyance of passenn this department of their business, the tompany have not been required to wait for that gradual and tardy transition ch usually takes place, when long esed modes and customs have to be superseded by the introduction of new mes, and an untried system. With fourteen days from the opening of way, the number of passengers between the two towns was about 00 per day ; and before the end of Octoor the number of passengers amounted to 1300 per day; while the whole exis-ting establishment of Stage Coaches and ning of the Rail-way, wou'd not s, on the Turnpike road, prior to e more than seven hundred This sudden and ex no per day. This sudden and ex-linary influx of Passengers, claiming to be conveyed between the two Towns be ascribed to the unexampled ease apidity, and cheapness, with which the was effected.-Two hours wa the usual time allowed, and the late arrangement, by which the First Class Trains have been relieved from the frequent stoppages to take up and sit n passengers on the road, the journey thirty miles, by these Carriages, is conerally performed under an hour and balf: and thus, in a few months, has een effected a new and extensive tem of intercommunication, highly important to the interests of a mercantile community, and so extraordinary and omplete in its character as to form an ers in the progress of Internal Improvements and a striking epoch in the ad vance of mechanical science. For this gratifying result the company are of purse indebted to the high talents and persevering energy of their Engineer, work with a precision and effect truly wonderful great obligations to their Treasurer Mr. Booth, for the plan of the Boiler, which has given the Locomotive Engine such additional power.

But the quick speed of Railway trav lling, which constitutes its recommen-Directors an increased anxiety, and the sity for unceasing exertions, in order that the strength and general structure of their Engines and Coaches might isting the strain to which, from their unexampled speed, they were subjected.
In their efforts to provide Carriages both
commodious and strong, in every way
suitable to the object and satisfactory to the Public, the Directors believe that they have succeeded. Upwards of 130, OOO passengers have been booked at the Company's Offices, besides many thousand persons taken up at intermediate atopping places; and they have reason to believe, that the conviction is now

eneral, that Travelling by the Railway is the safest as well as cheapest and most expeditions mode of public convey once ever presented. It is true, ince the opening of the Railway four fatal accidents have occurred to workmen employed by the company, owing to neglect or carelessness; but the Directors have the satisfaction to state, that only two accidents occurred to passen gers, one a trifling convusion, the other attended with the loss of a limb, result ing from the party having imprudently and against remonstrance to the contra ry. jumped off while the Trains were in rapid motion.

In the Merchandise Department, the increase of traffic, though more gradual has been very satisfactory. In Decem ber last, the weight of goods passed along the line between Liverpool and Manches ter was 1432 tons ; in January 3848 tons; Pebruary 4818 tons : and in the presen month, up to the 26th, 5104 tons. Directors are preparing a cattle station Broad Green, and are building curriages calculated for the conveyance of live stock. This branch of their business the Directors have always considered would offord great accommodation to the public as well as profit to the Company; and they hope speedily to bring this depart ment into active operation.

Of Coals, only a few thousand tons have as yet been brought by the Railway; the pressing demands made on the Com pany for the conveyance of merchandise passengers, having required the whole of the envine power which the Directors have, on the onset, been shie to command : they look forward, never theless, to this branch of traffic consti turing an important item in the revenue

of the concern. But while the business of the Railway in its various departments, has been thus satisfactorily established, it must not be disguised that the expenses of the company, in some items, have exceeded the previous estimates furnished to the Di rectors. This has especially been the case in respect of the Locomotive Engi nes; the wenr and tear of which, owing to the rapidity of their motion, and to machinery, in the first instance, being found much too weak, (a defect which experience only could discover,) has ex-ceeded all former calculation. The Directors, at the same time, see no reason to regret the exertions they have made to establish a system of travelling as perfect as possible; being persuaded that the great increase in travelling, which may be ascribed to the completeness of the system, will soon overbalance, even in a pecuniary point of view, the extra cost of wear and tear in engines and car-

The Directors take the present oppor tunity of replying to an observation which has been circulated with much industry namely, that the railway was not adapted for the conveyance of beavy, or buiky The exact contrary is the fact in the last three months the capability of the Railway for the transit of mer chandise, on a large scale, has been brought to the most effectual of all tear the tests of experience; and the result is complete and satisfactory. On the 25th of February, an experiment was made with new and powerful locomotive engine the Samson, costructed by Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co.—Her load was 807 tons of merchandise, in 30 wagers, the gross weight conveying (besides the enine and tender) bring about 150 tons. She was assisted up the inclined plane by three other engines; and without furthe aid proceeded to Manchester, where she arived with her train in 2 hours 35 min utes from the time of starting. Indeed. the vast capability of railways for the transit of merchandise appears to be ve easily demonstrated that the passage along the line of 4000 tons of goods per day, being about three times the quanti ty that now passes by all the existing conveyances, would occupy any one partion of the line above fifteen minutes in the day, or a fraction of time amounting to 2 95th part of the twenty fourth hours. Nor will this be surprising to those who have observed and considered the quiet almost descried appearance of nearly the whole line of Reilway, even

on the busiest days. Hence the capability of the present undertaking to discharge any imaginable the trade between the two increase of towns; and hence how unnecessary a rival road, founded on the alleged incapability of the present Railway! The Directors ate prepared to carry three thousand passengers per day, being three times the number now passing; and in a short time will be able to convey all the goods which can be offered to them. It is admitted that the Sampson is of more than the usual size, and though it may be found expedient (for the accommod tion of the diversified trafic on the Railway)to use smaller Engines, with fewer wagons attached to them, this is matter of arrangement, and will depend on the varying circumstances of the case, the experiment, nevertheless is complete in itself, and exhibits a practical answer to the confident, but ignorant, assertion, that Reilways are not calculated for th conveyence of heavy goods. To the

merchantile public, the result will be to every way satisfactory, they had been led to expect an important reduction in the che passengers, and this has already been of facted: the cost of conveyance for cotton, the staple commodity of the two towns, has been reduced 33 per and towns, from 15s to 10s per ton; and the charge for passengers, in a still greater ratio, namely, from 10s to 5s each.

Since the last Annual Meeting, the Kenyon Junction Reilway has been com pleted, by which a cheap and direct com munication is effected, through to Bot ton, and thence, by water carriage to Bury and the surrounding country. Alveyed daily between Bolton and Liver pool, in addition to the traffic between Liverpool and Manchester, and there is no doubt of this Branch Railway bringing a valuable accession of roll, both in goods and passengers, to the Liverpool and Manchester Line. The Warrington and Newbern Railway, the Wigan Rail way, and the Sr. Helen's Branch, are all in the course of execution, thereby open ing an advantageous communication with the coal fields in the vicinity of the two latter lines, and, together with the Kenyon and Bolton Railways, intersecting in bree different directions the great coal fields in this part of the country; also affording a cheap and convenient access to the Manufacturing Districts of Hindley. West Houghton, Cnowbent, Tildsley, and

Before leaving this branch of the sub ject, the Directors will advert to the sys tem of the management on which it has hither o been deemed expedient to conduct the business of the Company.

It was the wish of the Directors, in the summer of lost year, to make such an ar rangement with one of the Carrying Companies on the Old River Navigation as would have induced it to transfer a part at least of its Carrying Establishmen: to the Railway : after repeated interviews and discussions, the Company alluded to demanded, as their share of the charge to the public, in order to defray the expenf their Batablishment at Liverpool and Manchester, 9s. out of every 15s. per Ton, while for the remaining 6s. the Railway Company were to grant the use of the Railway, to provide Locometive Engines, Moving Power for the Tunnel Inclined Plane, Wagons for the Goods Guards on the Road, and every other contingent expense. Such an extrava gent demand, from a Company having experience in the Carrying husiness, and one, whose direct and evident policy is was to establish itself on the Railway, af forded little encouragement to rely on the co-operation of any of the existing Conceres. The Directors, therefore, saw the necessity of being themselves (in the first instance, at least.) Carriers, as well as Receivers of Toll, on the Railway. They accordingly provided a Carrying Establishment, on a limited scale, at each end of the Line; by means of which they have brought the Railway into immediate useful and profitable operation. In the Travelling Department the necessity was still more apparent, for the Company to establish their own vehicles, subject to their own arrangements. And their success, in the Conveyance both of Merchandise and Passengers has fully justified the principle and plans which they have adopted (the Directors trust, with no less advantage to the Public than to the Company.) it does not prevent any arrangement being made, either with independent Carriers or with Coach Pro prietors, should the accommodation of the Public or the interests of the Concern require the adoption of such a course of proceeding.

It may be expected that after a winter snow and frost, some notice should be token of the interruptions to the truffic on the Railway, which, to a certain extent, must unavoidably have been occasioned. The statement will be very satisfactory; on no one day were the Trains of Goods prevented passing between the two Towns-on no one day was the number of Trips performed by the Coach Trains diminished-some delay, in point of time, was certainly experienced, but the extent of the evil amounted to this,-that on two or three occasions the Railway Coaches were as long on the Road as the Stage Coaches were accustomed to be, in their ordinary course of Travelling.

By an inspection of the balance shoet of the Company's Accounts, up to the S1st of December last the Proprietors will perceive the amount of profit derived from the working of the Railway, from the 16th of September to the date : and the Directors have great satisfaction in being enabled to recommend to the Proprietors a Dividend of 12. per Share, chargeable on the nett profits of the Conto the end of the last year. It is gratifying to the Directors to be able to exnounce so prompt a return on the Cap ital subscribed, and they have full confidence in regarding this first Dividend as an earnest of that permanent and substantial prosperity, which it will be the duty and the pleasure of successive Directors. at future Annual Meetings, to record.

the Proprietors their scknow in the Expendi cise of the discretionars power with which they have been inves they have had occasion for all that co dour and liberal consideration which Proprietors have uniformly shown. The undertaking intrusted to their charge is now fairly launched into operation, and the Proprietors, under whose sanction the work has been carried on, will have the satisfaction of reflecting that the re sult has been, not more advantag themselves as individuals, than beneficial

the country at large.
CHARLES LAWRENCE, Chairma.

FOREIGN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT from Europe

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS WITH THE LOSS OF MANY THOUSAND MEN, -GEN. DIEBITSCH SAID TO BE TAKEN PRISONER. -BRITISH PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

BY THE KING IN PERSON. By the Napoleon, Capt. Smith, from liverpool on the 25th April, the Editors of the Courier & Enquirer have received London dates of the 24th and Liverpool of the 25th, both inclusive. The new by this araival is of the highest impor

It will be perceived that on the ques tion of Reform in England, there was a in consequence of which they tendered their resignations, which the King refused to accept, and in person prorogued Parliament on the 22d, to Tuesday the 10th of May, with a view of its being im-mediately DISSOLVED. The excitement in the House of Lords was unprece

consider this the most important event which has occurred in England for centuries. The people with one voice called aloud for reform, and their representatives, slarmed at the state of country, and convinced of the justice of their claims, decided, by a majority of one, to comply with their wishes. By the more force of corruption, a change was produced in the Commons; and, to heir surprise. Ministers found them selves in a minority of eight. In this crisis they tendered their resignations, and, to the honor of the King be it suid. he refused to accept of them! He saw the in the cause of the republick, and the prin country on the verge of revolution; he saw the people rising in their might be those of the constitution. ogainst an unfeeling aristocracy, and a corrupt boroughmonger system; he fels the justice of their claims, and witnessed the oppressions under which they la-In this extremity, he had the rare honesty of deciding in favor of the oppressed against the oppressors-of the People against the Tory Aristocracy-and nobly determined upon a dissolution of Parliament. This resolution was taken umes for the liberality and independence of the at 12 o'clock, and at 3 P. M. he delivered the Lords and Commons a speech which does honor to his head and his heart - a speech which will save England from revolution, anarchy and bloodshed. and endear him to the honest patriots of all parties. In one word, he has saved his country; and long may he live to witness the happiness which this noble act will confer upon twenty one milliona of

inhahitants. The Poles have again been success ul, and achieved a succession of splendid victories. In one of which, the 7th, the loss of the Russians is cotimated at 25.000 in killed and prisoners; and Gen. Diebirsh said to be among the latter. It now appears that the Russians loss in the battle of the 21st March, was 12.

The Russians who have not fallen or been taken prisoners, are in full retreat in different directions. The probability, is that but few will escape. We have no offi cial information of the loss of the Rus sions in the battles of the 4th, 7th and 9th. The official accous of the action of the 9th. states the prisoners at between 3000 and 4000, and we may safely estimate their foss in killed, wounded and prisoners, in these three engagements, at 30,000 !- The Paris papers estimate he entire loss of Diebitsch, since his ontrance into Russia, at 60,000. We do not credit the immor of his having been taken prisoner up to the date of our ac counts but we feel a misfortune if he remains with his army. Their fate is scaled; and may such forever be the fate of those, who seek to exterminate a gallant people struggling for liberty !

Courier and Enquirer SWITZERLAND.

It was reported that the Emperor of Russia has declated to the Swiss Cantons. that if they did not disarm immediately, he would regard their conduct as a viola tion of the general neutrality; and that the Austrian troops, upon withdrawing from Italy, had been ordered Into Austrien Poland. A Congress upon the af fairs of Europe was talked of, to take place at Trouppan, in Silesia; but many places have been mentioned as likely to he the scene of some notable conferences. Before concluding their Report, the There is no further news from Poland.

Directors cannot refrain from expressing

'imposts and exposts," are placed sition, read "imports and experie." To We have been requested here will be a meeting of the citi place on Tuesday morning next at 10 rele A. M. for the purpose of adopting measures for

the celebration of the approx

of our independence.

In the first article w

JUNE 6, 1831.

This number will complete the 11th vo of this paper since its first establi the first volume since we have owned the en cern. In announcing this fact to our pair we would very respectfully remind those the are in arrears to us that we stand in read of what is due us. Although the a individual owes is small yet it will, when the whole is added up, make a conside money. We must have money to de expenses of the office. The riche the community would be drained if he stantly disbursed and collected none. per maker must be paid. - The workmen m be paid.—The merchant must be paid, sel every individual with whom we de paid. But this can not be done without the Editor of the paper is paid. We hope theref that all who are indebted to us will con ponetnally with this request. Those in o us for advertising are requested to a

With the present number tern harge over the editorial department of this par per. In its relinquishment I cannot forbe return my acknowledgments to the frien this paper for their generous and liberal me when the battle cry was raised against it, when the most powerful onser which its ene capable of producing was made to e destruction. But what was intended to im date, and if possible destroy, in the end had tendency to strengthen and confirm the age of this Journal. This has been the result of all causeless clamor and malicio secution. My best efforts have been exette which I have advocated I honestly believed to

their accounts as early as possible.

It is peculiarly gratifying to me to refl that, notwithstanding every exertion was med to discredit the political opinions which I held and inculcated, they were nevertheless received ed as orthodox and sound, and the morbid as insane doctrines of the adversaries of free gorernment flouted as heterodox and de of the liberty of the citizen. This speaks reputrons of this paper. It cannot fail to inst confidence into the individual who will take the entire control over its conduct. It cannot fail to inspire him with determination to charge his duty to his country with unblenchin and fearless intrepidity. He may well ay, vin such firm adherents, "I can speak the comic tions of my own mind without dread of pre scription from my supporters. If I cling to the constitution and republicanism I may dely the malice of my political enemies. I stand on a firm rock when I repose upon the liberality and independence of my pairons." He may hold this language with perfect impunity and he may act up to its spirit without mort. Scation of convenience.

I cannot close this brief letter of thanks with out exhorting those for whom it is specially can faith, and to lend their most sealous to re-clevate the man to the first office in the pil of the nation who can alone, in the p crisis of our affairs, sustain it pure and unter nished. It is unfortunate for the country and anpropitious to the manimity of the Republican party that its barmony should have been dis turbed by the dissentions of the two firstoffer of our government. But the momentary incor renience which this accurrence produced time and prudence, if they have not already remore will soon dissipate, and we shall once more so together quietly and harmoniously.

W. JEFFERSON JONES

Salisbury, June 6th 1831.

It will be seen by the above that W. Jon connection with the transgement and owner ship of this press ceases with the present number of this paper. In assuming the sole manage ment of this press, I will briefly mention some of the leading articles of my political faith.

This paper will, in future, be conducted sele ly by myself. Although a charge has taken place as is stated, it yet preserves the same ocum tenens in its politics. It will be my aim ender it a useful and instructive public Jos:ni The politics which have hitherto been advoca ted in its columns will still receive my steady firm and onwavering support. I cannot the that this United Government was ever int by its framers to be consolidated for the poses of Legislation. Could I be br sanction this opinion which the National ublican party mujutaties to

sibly can be with a Washington or a Jefferson ruin. The great superiority of the c always at its head. The question hen natur- form of government over all oil ally arises how are they to be preserved with. fully established in this country. out disabling the ferleral arm of our government? This question, according to my view ad. United States has led us to oppose every meamits of an easy and ready answer. There does sure, however great its immediate advantage not appear to me to be much difficulty in deci- might be to the country, which we deemed to ding upon the mode of conducting our State of fairs without any clashing between the Pederal Federal constitution and to appertain to the inand State governments. For what purpose was dividual rights of the States. Foremost among the constitution framed? It was framed, as a the Federal usurpations is the power claimed by guide to our national legislature, and it exists the general government to make internal imthat our Representatives may consult it when provements with the National funds. No where they enter upon their legislative duties. The constitution, in my view clearly defines the found expressly conferred. It has been, and powers which belong to the General Govment. Those entrusted with the admin-Istration of the government must consult it if they do their duty: If consulted it will direct them faithfully. I think that the constitution should be construed literally and that no power which is not expressly granted to it by the States, should be exercised by the General government. I shall oppose the American System, as hostile to the dearest interests of our country, and to the Union and prosperity of these States and as inconsistent with the genius of the Federal government. I shall oppose all measures which are to be promoted at the ex-pense of the constitution. I shall oppose all measures which, in their operation, advantage one section of our country alone, as unequal and unjust. In fine I will oppose all men, who do not sustain the principles which I have pledged my-self to advocate and which I look upon as the principles of the great body of the Republican party. These are my ideas of Republican gov. ernment in the United States and I shall let alin no opportunity of maintaining them.

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In consequence of the change which has ta ken place in the conduct of this paper its enhargement must be deferred for a short time. BURTON CRAIGE.

When we undertook the management of this press we were fully aware that it was a task at once the most difficult and responsible of all self-created agencies. We ventured upon the enterprise fully impressed with the con ness that our feeble powers and our limited experience would not enable us to do justice to the great cause we had most at heart-the dissemination of all the information we could obtain which would reflect the beauty, purity and freedom of the republican principles of our government in their proper light. Believing that the political principles of a large majority of the people of this State and of the U. S. were in perfect unison with our own we felt a confidence that they would not withhold their patronage from a Press, the principal object in conducting which was the hope that our efforts might aid, in the remotest degree, in the pr .ulgation and more permanent establishment of those free principles which accorded so well, in our view, with the genius and true spirit of our government. To our friends and patrons those principles are well known and have been repeatedly laid before them in the columns of this paper. It may not however be amies at the close of the year to spread our views before our readers again in order that they may see and determine whether they have undergone any change, and with intent that no misconception of our views may arise for the year that is forthcoming.

Looking upon the constitution of the United States in the light of a compact between the several members of the Federal Union, making an equal and mutual concession of certain powers which were to be exclusively exercised by a central, Pederal, government for the benefit, welfare and security of the whole Union, and wer of this Pederal government, thus created by the States, is restricted to the ever rise of the powers conferred upon it by the compact or grant, therein particularly specified and set forth, we cannot give our sanction to the assumption of any authority which is claimed by implication. To the exercise of the powers conferred in positive and express terms we can-Legislature, by any possible means, be made sensible of its encroschments upon the reserved, unceded and legitimate rights of the States, and be brought back to a just sense of its constitutional limits we besitate not, to say that the perency and stability of our free institutions would rival time itself. This may be the case, but we could not indulge the hope did we not most confidently trust for the redemption of what has been lost, to the virtue and understanding of the people. Since we believe it to he better to convince by reason rather than by authority we will not undertake to bring examples to prove that a constitutional government, of whatever form, whether Monarchal, Aristocsatical or Republican, if the people be virtuous and intelligent is the wisest, freest and most durable that the ingenuity of man can devise. And wherefore is it so? The reason is obvious. The constitution, in all governments where such an instrument exists, sets limits to the power to be exercised by the several functionaries of the vernment, and they cannot, without violating ectity, which experience has proved to be "Where there are no visible lines drawn, nor We think not. We incline to the belief that the more rational opinion, in our view, prevails

for a moment, to map the abandonment and consequently no legitimate cause of dompiaint, destruction of the State governments as useless. The most reckless tyrant at heart in existence and powerless institutions. But I have learned the ust offer violence as the constitutional to regard the existence of the State governments of a nation of purple. If he did, it ments as of more ital importance to our dear-would be with a feint heart and a feeble hand est interests than the federal government pos-which would at once produce his downfall and

Our attachment to the constitution of the be without the pale of the authority of the in the constitution is a grant of this power to be indeed is now, claimed by some under the undefined terms of "general welfare," and by others under the power given to Congress "to regulate commerce between the State." The variety of opinion among those, who claim this right for the general government, as to the part of the constitution which confers it, is the best evidence that it nowhere evists. We have been witnesses of the unfair means to which its advocates have been driven to establish the power as the permanent policy of the govern ment, and we dread its demoralizing influence both in Congress and upon the community general, unless their eyes can be opened to a timely revelation of its evil and disastrons con sequences to the country. The continued support given by the representatives of the natio to a policy, so destructive to the honesty of legislation and to the purity and freedom of a representative government will entail more evil upon the government than ever was let loose from Pandors's box.

As intimately connected with the internal in provement policy, indeed we may say the very life-blood of it, the Congress of the United States has increased our indirect taxes four-fold over the proportian necessary to meet the exi gencies of the government. This excess, which s unnecessarily and unconstitutionally taken rom the people, is expended in schemes of internal improvement in a section of country which has no community of interest or feeling with the South. We bold a tariff of duties greater than is necessary to meet the legitimate mands upon the government of the Nation, to rariff to be, created with a view to the protection It is needless to enlarge more upon these sub jects. We are opposed to the American system in the whole and in all its parts—to the tariff and to internal improvements by the general government.

We have travelled onward thus for in ou ourse without having once turned saide to court favour or to eschew dangers and difficulties. We have been highly gratified to find that although our course has been loudly con demned by a few cavilling and froward spirits it has yet met the sanction of a large majority of those who natronize this paper at present. We have ever aimed and wished to give satisfaction to our patrons, whilst we could do so without departing from those principles which we had aid down for our enidance when we first as sumed the responsibility, incident to the task of conducting a public journal of any political complexion whatever. So far as we know and believe we have never advocated in the solumn of this paper any political principles incompati ble with those which form the basis of this, the freest of all governments, and under the suspi ces of which it has been so successfully, so hap pily and so tranquilly administered. It may perhaps have been regarded by many as the very maximum of absurdity and fatuity that, ignoto be, we should at any time have ventured to put forth any opinion upon questions which have bewildered and embarrassed some of the first statesmen of which this country can boast. The question, whether the general government ought to be administered after a strict and literal construction of the constitution, or whether we should draw with a strong arm all the power we can to the Pederal government is perhaps yet a vexed one-not yet definitely determined. We have our opinion upon this important subject-important we must call it, since it involves, in our humble judgment, the safety of the unity of the States. We are very certain that we shall not be charged with exaggeration and misrepresentation when we say that the unlawful exercise of power by the general gov ernment has already fomented great discord and dissatisfaction and has shaken this empire to its very centre. If we have fallen into error and the correct judgment should be that the Pederal government can lawfully be administered in the strongest possible manner we shall nevertheless adhere to our opinion, that authority ought not to be claimed or exercised in a free government unless its legitimacy should be admitted by the governed. Is that the case now with respect to the implied powers exer-cised by the general government? Is it true that a majority of the people of the United States have sanctioned this uncertain, this discretionary, this tyrannical mode of government? We think not. We incline to the belief that

plaist. in this country—that the powers of the Federal entirely consumed. It is uspected in the powers should be confined to a strict interpretation of the compact between the States. Very considerable. But flow is did, it We have inculcated the latter doctrine with the little ability we could bring to our aid, in which indeed we will yield to all others of our fallow ed we will yield to all oth ers of our feller. by those lordlings of the landkind, to crush us because we dared to be free These are the muckworms that strike at th root of all free and equal institutions. These are the self-created tyrants of the land. If ty all tyranny extend its sceptre over us? This metallick influence we most cordially loathe. What! shall a bullheaded Shylock hold us enthralled in his golden and silver chains? Let rather perish in the arid desert with thirst and hunger. Let us rather be sunk in the "Serbo nian bog." If there be a people in the world who are free from the dominion of this descrip tion of men it is the people of the United States We have set our faces against them-they have

If from all our labors any good has resul When we look back even for the short enece twelve months and being the events which have transpired within that time into review we can not refrain to congratulate the friends of civi liberty upon its wide spread throughout the world. Neither is its progress yet limited Several nations of Europe yet in bondage an watching a favourable opportunity to throw off the voke and resist by force the oppressions of tyranny. We have struggled successfully for our liberty, and are now enjoying the blessing of a free government. Our task is now to pre serve it. We need not look abroad for invasion It is amongst ourselves that we must look for danger. We have repeatedly attempted to shew wherein we thought our liberties were rulnerable. We have devoted our best effort to the good of the republican cause, the success of which cannot fail to establish the stability of the Union. We return our thanks to our pat rons for the steady, unshaken and zealous sup port which we have received at their hands.

with Clay as to loose all optical perception, can ot divine how Mr. Calhoun and his friends car honestly, ingenuously and consistently give their support to Genl. Jackson who has been inculpated by Mr. Calhoun and two members of his cabinet. Have they then associated so long with Henry Clay as to loose all honesty of po litical purpose? Can they think of no good rea on wherefore private animosity should be im molated upon the alter of public welfare? Is political principle nothing? In it a mere empy phrase to gull the ignorant and uninformed la private revenge to be gratified at the expens of the public weal? Is personal ambition, in its engerness for place, to overlook every consider eration which tends to the glory and prosperity of our common country and to look solely to its own advancement? This is not the governing principle in the minds of honorable men. Such nen as Mr. Calhoun can readily distinguish between private differences and variance in political principle. Neither Mr. Calhoun no any other man of patriotism would support the re-election of Genl. Jackson or any other man imply because he admired and esteemed him There must be some stronger motive than pri rate friendship to influence the action of great mind where the mighty and important in terests of the Union were to be placed under the guardianship of a single individual. Sup are very certain it would not. Then revers batred for each other, would such feelings oper ate to prevent Mr. Calhoun's exerting his influ ence to procure the re-election of Gent Jack son? Then it is not for Gepl, Jackson's make under any circumstances, that Mr. Calboun and his friends feel themselves bound to exert their influence to austain the present administration The great principles of free government are a stake, and personal feeling is laid saide when they form a part of the considerations which influence the political course of every good citisen in the community. We are hold to affirm then that all the devices-all the wily stratagem of the Clayites cannot decoy Mr. Calhoun and bis friends into that pit of destruction which they have dug for themselves and in which they are now buried. As well might the attempt be made to resuscitate the dead as to begin, with any prospect of success, to revive the party of that fallen Statesman.

FIRE IN FATETTEVILLE.

ounts have reached us which may be r garded as authentic, that a very destructive FIRE broke out in Payetteville on Sunday the 29th ult. We have learned none of the partimlars, but there is a cortainty that the better and more valuable part of the town has been

A dinner has lately been given to McDuffia by the cirizens of Charleston. We have read his speech delivered upon the occasion and shall speak of it at another time as we

ICP. I'ds now certainly known that Judge White will not accept his appointment as Se retary of war. We understand that Rich'd. M. charge of the Department.

We lay before our readers to day a con nsed account of the most important .News from Europe, by the last arrival, taken from the Courier and Enquirer.

There has been a revolution in Brazi nd the Emperor has been compelled to abdicate his throne. On Liberty.-On! In vain will despots try to stay thy march!

The merchants and other citizens of Salisbury are requested to meet at the Court-House on Saturday evening the 4th inst. to hear the report of the committee in relation to the small Due Bills in circulation. Notice will be given by wringing the Bell.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

At a Meeting of the Ciuzens of Lincolnton on the evening of the 28th inst onvened for the purpose of appointing make other arrangements for celebrating he approaching anniversary of our independence, Dr. Simpson, was called to he Chair, and G. Hoke, requested to act

The following appointments were made

for the occasion, vis.
J. P. Henderson Esq. Orator and Dr. G. Hoke reader of the Declaration of Independence.
Maj. John Michal and Capt. Jas. T.
Alexander, Marshals of the day.

Carlos Leonard, B. S. Johnson, Isaac Irwin, Jacob Propat, J. Reinhardt, V. McBee, David Ramsour and John Hoke,

Esqrs. committee of arrangements.
Thos. Williamson jr. P. Dewes, J. A.
Ramsour, W. Hoke, Jno. D. Hoke Esqrs. and Dr. Simpson, committee of Toasts
It was resolved that the Revolutionary patriots of the county be invited to atend and join in the celebration

It was also resolved that the proceed ngs of this Meeting be published in the prints of the adjacent counties.
S. R. SIMPSON, Chairman.

G. Hoge, Sec'y.

THE MARKETS

Nalisbury, June 4.........Cotton clean, \$6 a 6½, flour \$4 to 4½ corn 75 beef 2½ to 3, bacon 7, molames 45 a 50, lard 8, salt 2.21½, sugar 9 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flameed 60 to 70 apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, becawax, 16 to 18 cass 32 a 35 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box -8x10, 50 feet \$3, iron 5, butter 40.

South Carolina Bank bills 1½ cts. dia. Georgis do 3.

May 28. Cotton 5 a 84, flour 5 out of the waggons—Camden mills, 87 50; wheat \$1 18, core 85, a 93, oats 50, salt 52 a 75,

Payeteville, May 25.................Cotton 7 a 8; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 45 corn 85 a 90 cts. flarseed 1.00, flour, 4 a 5, molasses 27 a 29, sugar 9 a 10, salt 60 a 70 whiskey 40 a 45

FEMALE SCHOOL

THE next session of the subscriber's private Female school will commence on the 1st monday in July and continue five months. Board, Tui tion, Books, and stationary 875. An early application from such as wish to enter pupils is desirable.

W. ANDERSON. 6t80 Hillsboro, May 28th, 1831.

Notice.

HE undersigned having qualified, at May Session of Rowan County Court, as Executor of the last will Testament of Margaret Young, Dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. W. B. WOOD. Ex'r May, 19th 1831. 3mt85

Notice.

WHEREAS I executed to David Rayden of Burke County, two onds shout the 2d of March 1831 : one for one hundred dollars due in April last the other for four hundred dollars due the 1st October next. Which bonds I am determined not to pay as they were fraudulently obtained. I therefore for warnall persons from trading for the said

onds or notes.

DAVID DELLINGER. Lincolpton, May 31st, 1831.

DAME CAL CREAVER

penter.

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Removing Turns of FILLING & EXTERNAL PORTYGIA Procedulin, Human FROM ONE TO OF PLATES ON ONE TO OF PLATES ON ON Thomas S. NTIL THE PLYOTE

HE underrigned race there of North-Caro

and in the various operation pletely satisfied with his per that those who may place it care will be as well satisfied its they have been.

they have been.
[CITT OF RALETON A. 1.
J. WILLIAMS TRENT, MON. CLEMENT MARSHALL.

JACOB HARB, of Hertford, A B. T. SIMMONS, Member of the loss, from Currituck County,
WM. SELEY, Member of the Sense

County.
FOSTER JARVIS, Member of the H.
J. P. JASPER, Hyde County.

Last Notice

A LL those who are indebted White for subscription to t tern Carolinian, or by book accorrequested to come forward and make ment by the 1st of July, or they we their accounts in the hands of an for collection. My shop is one door John Murphy's Store, where I can found at any time

found at env time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, 4 Salishury, Merch 8th, 1831. 684.
N. B. Agents are requested to fine returns of what they have collected anon as possible.
J. B. H.

The Tennessee Spinster THE subscriber still contin make the above Machines keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL. Salisbury, May 21st.

University of N. Carolina. OP An ORATION will be delive ered in Person Hall, at the University of N. Carolina, on Wednesday, the 22d June, being the day preceding Commencement Day, by the Rev. William M. Green, under the appointment of the Dialectic Society. It is hoped that the friends of Literature, and all those who take an interest in the prosperity of the Institution, will

May, 1831.

attend.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE CLOAK Stock & Clothing Warehouse REMOVED

3175

HE subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18 1-2, Mais den Lune to the Spacious Store No 136 Pearl St. over Messrs. Hyde Cleveland Co. where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment that formerly. The Style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last Season. He nas also on hand a large assortment of low priced clothing made in good style expressly for the Southern and Western Trade—that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of much more extensive assortment that take the trouble to examine this Stock Goods will probably satisfy themselve that they cannot select the same amount from any Stock in the City that will be safer or more desirable purchasesale by Mo. 131, Pearl St. New York?

TERMS.—Six months for approved notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City acceptances or 5 per cent dis-count for Cash—in all cases where the time is extended interest will be charged at the rate of 7 per cent per snoum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the Market for which they ware intended will be exch

Yes York, April 16th, 1831.

st drink the Alower and flower asid shift a

hard inp. teeps good hours. and mighty powers but on the floor day before

for thirst below. Sunkard kill-for why y rule but 1? nhe tell me why?

Wanted

desirous to purber of NEGROES Any person having the well abscriber before they they may rest assured to the most liberal prices he most liberal prices JAMES HUIE.

tters addressed to the be attended to as puncapplication was made in his abscence Robert & will attend to the busirabacence Mr. REEVES. ter, will, who is authorporchases at all times. May 21. 72ff

et Furniture!

schabitants of Salisbury and the ting country, at large, that they treed into Copartnership in the line of tusiness, in the House adjoin for Jones' Tayern where they are

WILLIAM R. HUGHES, DAVID WATSON. May 14th, 1831.

TAILORING BUSIESS.

Benjamin Fraley.

HAVING received the latest Newther with those of London and First, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they kman, he is prepared to do work short notice and in first-rate style, d which will be warranted to fit Orders from a distance for york, will be procuelly attended to. e is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, wishing to learn the art of Cuting, can apply to the subscriber in BENJ, FRALEY. 6mt585.

COWAN & HAGUE,

TAILORS. HE subscribers return their thank to the public for the liberal patron-oge extended to their Tailoring estab-lishment in Concord, and beg leave to Inform hem that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable their to do pusiness with the utmost disthem to do pusiness with the urmost dis-place. They regularly receive the latest is shions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it that in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their aforts to place, unleasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most result attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 58:f

SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four ourneyman workmen at the Hardie making business. Libvages will be given.

LOB

BEG leave to inform their friends and Meases. J. & T. H. McRonge into Co. pertnership. The business in fature will be conducted under the firm of Calb clauses. Du enners, & Co. They reum their sincere thanks for the libera share of public patronage bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continumes of the same to the new firm.

New and Desirable

Can per tron, Dusanbeny & Co. have just received from New York and Philadelphia a very extensive and well selected assortment of GOODS,

embracing almost every article usually kept in a retail Store, which they are de-termined to sell very Chean for Cash or on the usual credit to punctual persons. Lexington, N. C. May 1, 1831. 6.78

New GOODS!

COWANG JINKENS. A RE now receiving at their Store at Wood G ove, formerly occupied by owan & Reeves, thirteen miles west of Salisbury, their Soring supply of new and Satisbury, their Soring supply of new and fashionable GOODS, comprising all kinds of Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Grocerica suited to the Season, selected by one of the firm with much care and bought for Cash in New York and Philadelphia, all of which they promise to sell as low as any Goods can be purchased in this section of country. he public are respectfully invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

Horace H. Beard. TAILOR.

May 13th. 1831.

R ESPECTFULLY informs his friend and the public, that he continues to carry or the above business in all its various branches and with his usual neat ness and ponctuality in executing it. He has received the London and Philadel phia, Spring and Summer Fashions from his correspondent in Philadelphia who Secribers, respectfully, inform authorized him to teach his much es teemed system of Cutting for \$25, which can be had from the subscriber on appli cation.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Country produce of every description will be taken for work at the market with meet with prompt attention. Country N B. H. H. B. returns his sincere

bles. Wash Stands, Candle Stands, attention to business to merit a continu-Salisbury, May 14th. 1831. 71tf.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 320 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient The Catawha Springs are situated in dwelling house, in good repair, with a first Lincoln county, North Carolina, near rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. Georgia, via Saliabury and Lincolnton, All persons who may wish to purchase and within 14 miles of the latter place; is a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating.

SAMUEL JETER. April 1at, 1831.

ties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all Catawba Springs, April 27, 1831. 878 others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large ex-tent of country. His prices shall be as reason-able as at any other shop in the Southern

Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest unice, and in the most substantial manner,

by the public's humble servant, HENRY A. CLINGAMON, Lexington, May 26th, 1830, 21

FOR SALE,

THE well known Estab of Camdon, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public.

ENTERTAINMENT. The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the atthe business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.

NARY J. McADAMS, Rx'trx.

Canden April 16.

The Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Star, Western Carolinian, Southern Times and Charleston Courier will insert the above once a week for two months. and forward their billa.

M. J. NcA

new, oneap DESIRABLE SPRING 'GOODS.

J. MURPHY

Is now receiving at his Store in Salishury a full supply of all kinds of Fine, Fash ionable New Style Fancy GOODS, among which are many new and beautiful articles for Ladies' Dresses. Suited to the Season, selected by himself with much care from the latest importations in New York and Philadelphia for 1831, and hought entirely for cash. The public are respectfully invited to cail, examine and judge for themselves, as every induce ment by way of variety and extreme lawness of price will be presented to them

J. M. is thankful for past favours and hopes by a proper attention to busines to merit a continuance of those favours which his customers and a discerning public have heretofore so liberally be stowed upon him. April 16th 1831.

GROCERIES.

JUST received

S for Salevery low for Cash.

15 Hads prime Sugar 20 Bbl. do do 6 do Losf do

10 Hads. Molasses

75 Bags, Bois. & Hbds Coffee

2 Casks Rice 2 Ton Sweed Tire Iron assorted Sizes

30 Kegs cut Nails & Brads 20 Boxes Bunch Raisins

Pr. Smiths' Bellows Bols. Mackerel

1500 lbs. Spun Cotton assorted Nos.

2 chest Blk. Tea Imperial & Gunpowder do in 4 lbs Capisters Stone & Crockery ware assorted

ALSO ON HAND 300 Bushels Liverpool Salt Hoop, Scroll, common & Sheet Iron Moles & Wagon Tire assorted Castings assorted Sizes.

JOHN MURPHY. Salisbury, May 7th. 1831.

Calawba Springs

RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber having recently purchased from named Establishment, respectfully in forms the public that he has fitted it up in a handsome style and is now prepared to receive company; and from the liberal arrangements he has made, is determined to promote the comfort of all those persons who may visit his establishment, and flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction. The charges will be proportioned to the pressure of the times.

The properties of these Waters have lately been analyzed by Professor Olmstead, who highly recommends their use for all complaints of the liver, debility,

Peattie's ford, on the Catawba River on the main stuge route from Washington to distant from Charleston, S. C. 220 miles : 105 miles from Columbia; 110 miles from Greenville, and the same distance from Camden and Cheraw.

The main Northern line of Stages, to gether with the Cross Stage from Co lumbia, Camden and Cheraw, will pass

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross ntry. of the Court House, in Lex ception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63 f
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

THE ESTATE OF FREDERICK FORD, Dec'd.

HAVING qualified, at May term of Rowan County Court, as Adminis-trator of the Estate of Frederick Ford, Dec'd. All persons indebted to the Es tate, are hereby, requested to come for-ward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 73tf
May 27. JOHN FORD, Adm'r.

NEW CHEAR GHODS. Hackett & Lemly

TAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a desirable assent ment of apring and summer GOODS, consisting in part of Superfine Blue and Black Clotha, a beautiful assortment of forcy col'd. do. fancy and Buff Cassimeres, a great variety of materials for gentlemen's Summer clothing, Marseillea, Valentia, and Silk Vertings, Callicuca, rich painted Muslims, Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss, Jaconet, Satin Check, and fancy Scotch, Muslins, Mourrning Battest, Pink and Straw cul'd. do. Adrianople corded and plain Muslin Robes, Table Dianers, Linen and Cotton, Irish Linena, Swiss Crawats, fancy do. black and white Satin, black Silks, Changeable Gros de Naples, Clangeable Marceline, black Nankin and Canton Crapes, Yellow and Blue Nankins, Ponge, Barage, fancy Gause, Crape, Dichingand Changeable, Gros de Namle Hkfs. Gause and Canton Grapes, Yellow and Blue Naukins, Ponge, Barage, fancy Gause, Crape, Diching and Changeable Gros de Naple Hkfs. Gause Scarts, rich painted and plain Linen, Cambrid Hkfs. a great variety of Silk pocket Hkfs. black, white and Green Bobanet and Gause Weils, rich worked Bobanet Capes and Caps, Muslin Capes.

A general assortment of

ilk and Cotton Hosiery, rich Bonnet, Cap and Belt Hibbons, Bobanet Laces and quillings, Gentlemen's and Ludies' Gloves and Mitta, Satin Straw for Bonnets, Medallions, fancy Bed Spreads, furniture Dimity, floss Fringe, Bed Ticking, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Domestic Ginghams, Cotton Yara, Women's and Misses, Dunstable, Dismond Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

Silk Fur and Wool Hats, Shoes, a fine assertment of planes, Hard Ware, Cuttery, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in this

parl of the country.

H. & L's. respects to their friends and customers for their patronage and would be glad they would call and examine their present Stock.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1831.

70xf

Cabinet Making

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have com menced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fragey as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every de scription of Furniture at the shortest no tice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bueus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Ludies Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line of business will be thankfully received and strictly atten ded to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement. GEORGE FRALEY.

May 9th, 1831. N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Curl'd Maple plank will be taken as cash in part pay for any of the above articles.
A. W. B.

Beef Accounts Again!!

A LL persons indebted to Krider & Bowers for BEEF for the years 1828 and '29 are earnestly requested to settle the same without delay as the business of the firm must be closed. Also, those indebted to Bowers & Cotton Gin Making.

The Springs regularly twice a week, and go west as far as Ashville, N. C. the zens of Davidson, and the adjacent countroads leading from all these places to the test that he continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, and the state of the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on, at his Shop Springs, are generally good for since the continues to carry on the continues to carry on the carry of the continues to carry on the carry of the carry solved. Those who fail to comply with the above requests will find their tance. accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. 68tf

CHARLES L. BOWERS. Salisbury, April 23, 1831.

State of North Carolina.

AVID JOINER vs. Henry Slater: Original attachment; Sheriff of Surry Garnishee. Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian for defendant to come in and reply, or a judgment by default will be rendered against him. 6:77

JOHN WRIGHT, Crk.

WAGONERS. Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagen Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of 8 good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocera and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a Hous for Boarders and Lodgers, n a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Favetteville April, 1st 1828.

JOB PRINTING.

AT THIS OFFICE.

JULIUS J. REEVES.

Is now seceiving and opening at his New Store Rockey Mount 14 miles west of Salisbury and one mile west of Wood Grove formerly occupied by Comas and Reeves; an elegant assortment of New Faskionable and Cheap dry

GOODS,

Hard Ware, Cullery, Crockery and GROCERIES.

direct from the Civies of New York and Philadelphia, selected by himself from the latest importations, for the spring of 1831. All of which he offers as low at any GOODS of the same quality, can be any GOODS of the same quality, can be bought in this section of country. Pur chasers and the PUBLIC are invited to chil examine, and judge for themselves.

J. J. Reeves begs leave to return his

Sincere thanks to an enlightened PUBLIC for the liberal paironage he received white acting as a Copartner with Mr. Thos. L. Cowan of Selisbury, under the Firm of Cowan & Reeves, and as he is now doing business for himself alone; he hopes by close and unremitted attention to business to merit a continuence of the

May 2 1831.

Negroes Wanted!

The subscribers are anxious to purchase ONE HUNDRED negroes both male and famele from THIRTEEN TO TWEETT FOUR years of age, for whom they will pay the CASH.

JAMES I. LONG.

RICH'D. W. LONG,

THOS. MULL. Jr. May 22d 1831. 60190

N. B. Application can be made to the firm in person or by letter addressed to JAMES I. LONG & Co. SALI'BURY N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

BUTCHERING!

THE subscribers, sespect-fully, inform the citi-zens of Salisbury, that they intend BUTCHERING, daring the present season, to commence as soon as they can obtain the beeves from the Mountains. They will kill none but good beeves and they hope to merit a shere of the custom of the public. They will have beef, in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, in each week. WILLIAM PINKSTON,

PETER J. SWINK. N. B. Any person having beeves for sale, would do well to apply to them either in personally or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times. 73tl

May 28th 1831.

The Thorough Bred Horse AERONAUT.



WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan : At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays: At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and

Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Filty cents to the groom in every instance.

Æronaut's colts are highly promising being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, igure and guiety; being remarkably har-

market price, to mares sent from a dis-

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

WHEAT.

THE Subscriber will purchase twenty or thirty thousand bushels of WHEAT, for which the CASH will be given. JOHN CARTER. Camden, May 21.

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a sear occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other

named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any joil, so that 1 can get them.

JAMES LAMAR.

October 15th.

The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enqui-er, are requested to publish the above week!

BLANK DEEDS,